

Form No. CVR-1  
(Ed. 12-17-57)

*Misc*

From  
**ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL**  
**CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION**  
to

Official indicated below by check mark

The Attorney General	
The Deputy Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, F.B.I.	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immig. and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Director, Public Information	
Records Administration Branch	

**MEMORANDUM**

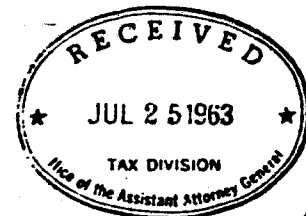
July 24, 1963

Lou Oberdorfer:

Would you deal with this?

BM

*1*  
*Done*  
*L 25*



*718*  
*63*

July 23, 1963

Jerold Hoffberger, President of National Brewing Co. called:

Re: Attempt to set up a businessmen's committee  
in Baltimore similar to those in other areas  
as to the racial issue

We have been anxious to do this prior to the time trouble occurs. We feel sure that we are not far from trouble now. However, we have not been successful in convincing people in the community that this should be done. We are going to send our top men to areas where this type of committee has been established, with a view to finding out how it was done, their modus operandi, how the lines of communication were maintained, etc.

This information will be presented to 20 or 30 key businessmen in this community in order to let them make up their minds after they have the facts. The men are getting ready to visit the places in the South where there have been recent outbreaks and where such committees have been set up. It would be easier though if they had some sort of introduction to the people in the various areas who have already experienced the same problems.

If they could have the names of these people they would be able to advise the Baltimore people as to probable pitfalls.

Mr. Hoffberger can be reached at BR. 6-1100 (Baltimore, Md.)

In addition, Mr. Hoffberger would like to send two people to Washington to discuss the above.

[Angie referred Mr. Hoffberger to us. Apparently, he is a friend of Mr. Kennedy's.]

*Lon Okerfor  
would you deal with this?  
for*

(Ed. 12-17-57)

From  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

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The Attorney General	
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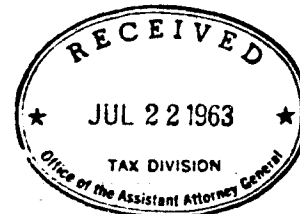
MEMORANDUM

July 19, 1963

Ion Oberdorfer:

Do you have any info on this? Would you call Harry? I should answer the letter.

BM



705/63

Loe Oberdorfer:

Do you have any  
info on this? Would you  
call it any? I should  
answer the letter.  
Jim



**ERNEST N. MORIAL**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR**

247-2222

NOTARY IN OFFICE

CLAYTON BUILDING  
1921 ORLEANS AVENUE  
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA

12 JUL 1963

Mr. Robert Kennedy  
Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In an attempt to initiate a bi-racial committee as suggested by the President during the meeting at the White House on June 21st, the enclosed letter and outline were sent to the Mayor of New Orleans. However, the Mayor stated publicly that there is no need for such a committee and that he had no intention to create one.

We sincerely believe that there is a definite need for a bi-racial committee in New Orleans. Any assistance from your office that might aid in the formation of a bi-racial committee in New Orleans will be deeply appreciated.

Though some small gains have been made by Negroes as a result of the voluntary efforts of a citizens group, there is much more desired. Lunch counters have been desegregated and a limited number of Negroes have been employed above the menial level in a few of the variety stores and department stores, but Negroes are still denied admission to the downtown theatres and are not permitted to dine in the restaurants. At the City Zoo, located in Audubon Park, Negroes cannot use the various concessions, cannot sit on the benches, and are restricted to viewing the animals.

Delgado Trades and Technical Institute, which receives federal funds and participates in the programs sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, continues to refuse admission to Negroes.

Since some of the progress in improving the status of the Negro have been made via voluntary efforts of whites and Negroes, we think that additional changes would be possible through the efforts of a bi-racial committee organized along the lines indicated on the enclosure.

Very truly yours,

*Ernest N. Morial*  
Ernest N. Morial

EWJ/jmj  
Enclosures

JUL 17 1963

144

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
25	JUL 12 1963 R. S. M.
JUL 12 1963	

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

1821 Orleans Avenue

New Orleans, Louisiana

June 28, 1963

Honorable Victor H. Schiro, Mayor  
City of New Orleans  
City Hall - Civic Center  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mayor Schiro,

Racial tensions are festering in this community because of the deprivation of equal rights to Negroes.

Negroes of New Orleans are desirous of attaining their full productive capacity, and equal participation in every facet of life in our City. Negro Citizens of New Orleans will no longer tolerate the spoon feeding of their rights. We want all our rights now.

This City is not immune to the new temper and tensions that are being manifested everywhere. Perhaps, demonstrations against racial inequality in this community would be the spark to free this City of its inertia and complacency in the area of human relations.

The responsibility for developing a total approach to this community's human relations problems rests solely with the leadership structure. Included as the most potent force in this structure is the Mayor of New Orleans.

To overcome the effects of deprivation suffered by Negroes and to avoid the possible eruption of racial tensions into violence, the New Orleans Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People respectfully requests that you appoint a Bi-Racial Committee on Human Relations.

Enclosed for your consideration is proposed illustrative outline of the organization, functions, and duties of such a Committee.

Very truly yours,  
New Orleans Branch NAACP  
s/ Ernest N. Morial

Ernest N. Morial  
President

### BI-RACIAL COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS

In order to promote good will and understanding among the peoples that make up our great city, we hereby propose that a Bi-Racial Committee on Human Relations be appointed by the Mayor of New Orleans. This Committee should consist of at least 25 members appointed by the Mayor. Members of this committee should represent Labor; Business; Industry and Commerce; Service Clubs; Religious; Fraternal; Educational and Professional interests, with equal representation from both the white and Negro communities.

The Committee should have the following powers and duties;

1. To establish and maintain an office in the City of New Orleans.
2. To meet and function in any place within the City.
3. To appoint, at its discretion full or part time executive secretary to the Committee and determine his remuneration. The Committee should be empowered to appoint such personnel as it shall deem necessary to carry out its purposes.
4. To formulate policies to effectuate its purposes.
5. To utilize voluntary uncompensated services of private individuals and organizations as may from time to time to be offered and needed.
6. The Committee may study problems in all or specific fields of human relationships and foster through community efforts or otherwise good will among the groups, and members of the population of the city.

7. To advise the city council on matters of human relations at the request of the Council.
8. To advise the Mayor on matters of human relations at his request.
9. At its discretion to offer advice on matters pertaining to human relations to the Mayor and/or City Council.
10. To make available its consultation and advice to such private and public organizations as may seek assistance or advice in problems relating to the field of human relations.
11. To issue such publications and such results of investigations and research as in its judgment will tend to promote good will and eliminate or minimize undersirable practices in human relations based on race or color, religion, or country of ancestral origin.
12. From time to time, but not less than once a year, to report to the City Council and the Mayor describing the work performed by it and make such recommendations as it may deem necessary or desirable.
13. The Bi-Racial Committee should receive and may investigate complaints of, and may, initiate its own investigations of practices of discriminations against any person because of race, color, religion or national

origin. It may hold public hearings for such purposes, and make public its findings, and make recommendations to the City Council.

11. In order to eliminate prejudice among the various ethnic groups in the city and to further good will among such groups, the Committee should be directed to prepare an educational program designed for all members of the community and calculated to emphasize the origin of prejudice against minority groups, its harmful effects and its incompatibility with American principles of justice and equality. The Committee should be authorized to accept contributions from any person, firm, or corporation to assist in the work of the Committee and may seek and enlist the cooperation of private charitable, religious, labor, civic and benevolent organizations for its purposes.

Respectfully submitted by:  
New Orleans Branch NAACP

*Ernest N. Morial*  
Ernest N. Morial  
President

ERNEST N. MORIAL  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR  
CLAYTON BUILDING  
1621 ORLEANS AVENUE  
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA



General Robert H. Goddard  
Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

VIA AIR MAIL

**THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN**

From the desk of  
**JOHN SEIGENTHALER**

Dear Burke:

I am glad you weren't sitting on  
the front row.



THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

AVON CARTER EVANS, PUBLISHER  
MORNING AND SUNDAY  
NASHVILLE 1, TENNESSEE

JOHN SEIGENTHALER  
EDITOR

July 17, 1963

Dear Burke:

There is a person in Birmingham circulating petitions in the mail across the country, calling for the impeachment of the President.

Do you know anything about him? His address is: H & H Drug & Apothecary - 920 Pike Road - Birmingham, Alabama.

Best,

*JA*

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

P. S. I don't think he is going to be successful.

*[Handwritten flourish]*

*Mr. Marshall  
Do we know  
any thing about  
this man?  
C-7  
H*

Form No. DJ-100  
(Rev. 4-13-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING

TO	NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1.	Mr. Marshall	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

*Letter to John Seigenthaler*  
*John Seigenthaler:*  
*The man circulating petition for*  
*the President's impeachment is*

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF		

REMARKS

7/25

This man is Homer W. Hollifield, and he is the proprietor of the drugstore mentioned in Seigenthaler's letter. He has prepared and is himself circulating the petitions. They were drafted by his attorney, whose identity we do not know. Hollifield is not connected with or supported by any organization in this endeavor. He has mailed copies of the petition to George Huddleston.

I was glad to see your reports of your objectivity and lack of prejudgment of guilt in the Hoffa jury case.

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME		

*Best regards*

Form No. DJ-960  
(Rev. 1-19-61)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTING

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <b>Slim Barrett</b>	<b>PL 2</b>
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

7/23

**Slim:**

Do we know anything about this man?

BM

*Charley has not know of him -*  
*7/24 5:30 pm - asked Joe Kelly*  
*to check*

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

Misc

26 July 1963

Mr. John Seigenthaler  
Editor  
The Nashville Tennessean  
1100 Broadway  
Nashville, Tennessee

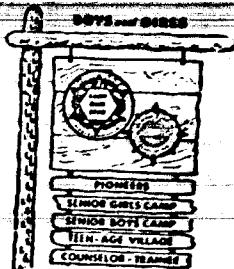
Dear John:

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I was glad to see reports of your objectivity and lack of prejudgment of guilt in the Hoffa jury case.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division



MEMBER  
AMERICAN CAMPING  
ASSOCIATION

# BLUE STAR CAMPS

HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

WINTER ADDRESS 1100 CRESCENT AVE. N. E.  
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

FOUNDERS AND DIRECTORS  
HERMAN M. POPKIN, HARRY G. POPKIN

AIR MAIL  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

JULY 30, 1963

Department of Justice  
Civil Rights Division  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Burke Marshall

Gentlemen:

Our Teenage Village which is composed of some 150 teenagers have chosen as their project for the next few weeks Civil Rights Legislation. They are to have a mock trial of the cases now before the Supreme Court with regard to the Civil Rights issues.

We would be most grateful if you would be so kind as to forward to us by the quickest method any material you have in support of the Civil Rights Legislation. If you have a transcript of the recommendations of the Attorney General to the Senate Committee considering the Bill, this would be very helpful or any other materials that you may have that would explain the Bill and Prospective giving all of the background materials. Our campers plan to study the Bill from all possible information available to them.

We will be more than happy to forward to you our check to cover any cost involved in forwarding the above materials to us as soon as possible, as we are starting on this project this week.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention and cooperation, we are

Most sincerely,

*Herman & Harry*  
Herman and Harry Popkin, Founders & Directors

HP:apz  
Enc. - Story of Blue Star

Story of Blue Star

# The Dallas Morning News Section

DALLAS, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1963

Local News . . . Editorials . . . Classified . . . Business

## Time for Traveling To Airports Argued

By FRANCIS RAFFETTO

A Civil Aeronautics Board attorney and a Fort Worth-hired transportation expert agreed at the CAB regional airport hearing Friday that geographic convenience of an airport is of little importance.

"Do you agree with me that it really makes little difference on the basis of travel time whether Greater Southwest International Airport (Fort Worth's airport) or Dallas Love Field is made the regional airport?" asked George Kenyon, a CAB economics bureau counsel.

"I do agree," answered Alan M. Voorhees, Washington traffic engineer.

Voorhees was cross-examined at length in the afternoon of the hearing's 10th day at the Inn of

Six Flags in Arlington. Possibly another week will be consumed gets versus six to Love Field still by additional Fort Worth witnesses there before the hearing resumes in Dallas.

In one year, 1,180,000 air travelers at Love Field originated within a 20-minute travel zone to the Dallas airport.

In the same period, 90,000 at GSIA came from a similar zone.

The witness figured that the 24 to 27 minutes his tests allotted for downtown Dallas air passengers to get to GSIA is "well within the

B. Howell Hill, attorney for Braniff International Airways, asked Speas if the Fort Worth planners had considered that his airline would move its main maintenance base from Love Field to GSIA in their figuring of job opportunities and losses.

"We thought this move would be most probable," Speas answered. "But we know that is a Braniff decision."

Speas concluded by asserting that Love Field's geographic "margin for safety" has been whittled away and that any parallel runway improvement "is like going back to autos with 2-wheel brakes."

Said Hill: "Since air carriers operate to and from Love Field daily, can we assume that, regardless, it is a safe operation?" Answered Speas: "Yes—but I said the safety margins are whittled away."

Alger pleads for Love Field preservation, Page 3.

experienced driving time at major airports throughout the country." And this is only eight minutes more than the same passenger would use to get from Hotel Adolphus to Love Field, said Voorhees.

The Fort Worth airport, advocated by the Federal Aviation Agency's previous string of witnesses as the best choice for a regional airport, is "approximately 24 minutes from each of the city centers," the witness said.

Voorhees said that GSIA is twice as convenient for downtown Dallas passengers as Love Field, is for downtown Fort Worth passengers.

Dallas attorneys attacked his statistics and repeatedly stressed that Dallas' airport is 11 miles closer to the 80-plus per cent of the area's air passengers springing from the Dallas area.

Earlier, V. R. Grundman, another CAB attorney, suggested that Love Field be retained for airline routes until Fort Worth achieves its airport of the future, thus saving a \$3,500,000 interim and temporary improvement.

"This would be more efficient rather than doing it piecemeal," Grundman said.

"I don't think so," said R. Dixon Speas, Fort Worth's expert airport consultant. "Even now, GSIA is better able to take care of the regional air traffic."

Speas agreed with the other Fort Worth witness that the 19

## mericans

The family came to New York in 1950 from Bremen, Germany, where Mr. Hsueh was a Chinese Nationalist consul. After he left the consular service he brought his wife and four children to Dallas and opened an Oriental gift shop, which he still operates at 5637 W. Lovers Lane.

"We didn't know anyone when we first came to Dallas," Hsueh said. "Now we have a lot of friends here. We belong to the First Baptist Church downtown."

Mrs. Hsueh opened a Chinese restaurant a year ago in Preston Royal and does the cooking herself. Her husband helps out evenings in the restaurant after he closes his gift shop.

Mr. Hsueh was editor of an anti-Communist magazine in Nan King, which is part of the reason he and his family registered as permanent political refugees here in 1953.

The Hsuehs still have relatives in China they dare not contact for fear of Communist retaliation.

no fear Friday  
Davidson's  
mericans.

## Job Total Rises to New High

Employment in the Dallas Metropolitan Area zoomed past the half-million figure in June for the first time, despite a sizable increase in unemployment.

Texas Employment Commission figures released Friday morning showed 504,190 employed at mid-June in Dallas, Denton, Collin and Ellis counties.

But 22,100—4.2 per cent of the total labor force—were out of work.

TEC officials were pleased with the results since they had predicted it would be July before the Dallas area passed the 500,000 mark for the first time in history.

In May, 499,630 were employed and 17,500—3.4 per cent of the labor force—were out of

# The Dallas Morning News

The News, oldest business institution in Texas, was established in 1842 while Texas was a Republic



F. M. Croft Dealey  
Editor and Chairman of the Board

James M. Moroney Jr.  
Vice-Chairman of the Board

Joseph M. Dealey  
President

Joseph A. Lubben  
Senior Vice-President

H. Ben Decherd Jr.  
Vice-President and Secretary

James M. Moroney Jr.  
Vice-President and Treasurer

Jack B. Krueger  
Managing Editor

Dick West  
Editorial Editor

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1963

## Sane and Sensible

WE TEXANS are a breed of our own. We have an inbred individualism which we have defended since the days of the Republic, and an independence for which we'll fight at the drop of a wide-brim hat.

Through it all, we like to think we are fair-minded and tolerant, although at times our patience is taxed by political gods who would force us to conform to ideas conceived in such places as Hyannis Port and Hyde Park.

We don't like compulsion. We are obedient to law, but we feel that the best law is that which is fair and inspires obedience.



CONNALLY

JOHN CONNALLY is thoroughly Texan, reared in the rugged catclaw country and imbued with a Texan's indigenous passion to solve Texas problems the Texas way.

His civil-rights address last night reflected what most Texans feel. They want to live in peace with the Negro. They want to be fair. They resent compulsion, but will obey any law that is sensible and fair and enforced with understanding.

Unfortunately not only for the South but for the country as a whole, President Kennedy's administration has gone too far in a sympathetic encouragement of the Negro's equality drive.

It has also gone too far in legislative proposals to meet the crisis. The public-accommodations feature of the President's bill forcing private establishments such as hotels to open their doors to any and all who want to enter is not in tune with the basic American spirit. And certainly not with the Texas spirit. A man's business, like his home, is his castle.

To repeat—and Gov. Connally feels this way—Texans, like most Americans, resent compulsion by a national government in such personal matters as social and business associations. Persuasion and mutuality of consideration are preferable. Both segregation and integration, by law, are bad in a society which wants to be free of dictation from above.

—★—

IN TEXAS, we can solve the racial problem in God's way—given time and a minimum of outside interference. This, too, Gov. Connally feels. Already 16 of our 21 public senior colleges—and 26 of 33 public junior colleges—are desegregated without the Bob Kennedys of this world coming down here with legal injunctions to force us.

The governor's address on civil rights, in nearly every respect, was sane and sensible. In the racial crisis, he seemed to say: We are doing our best; leave us alone; we promise to do even better; we will not tolerate bloodshed; we believe in a government of law.

These are firm foundations of principle. And Texas, too.

## Chamizal

No Texan jumps with joy at the idea of giving up his native soil. But the proposed U.S.-Mexican agreement to transfer the 437-acre Chamizal area at El Paso to Mexico settles a century-old dispute, recognizes a 1911 arbitration award which the United States should promote and should promote America.

outweigh just-  
an

## Big, Easy Uncle

A year ago, President Kennedy pleaded with Congress to bail the United Nations out of debt. At the time, he assured members of Congress that they would never have to make a special appropriation of that kind. If they came the funds he

## City Bu Is Disgr

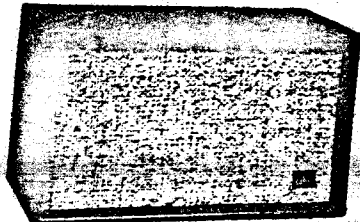
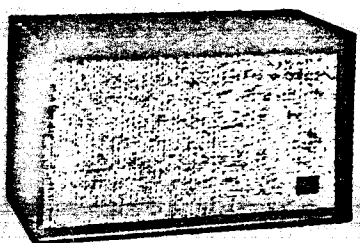
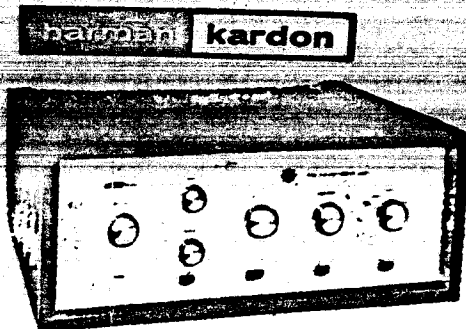
To The Dallas News I wholeheartedly editorialize that the Weinbrenner buses to a stand of their doubt that the buses they pass and people stand. I have been line for a year had to get off one to come seven times.

The fumes, overpowering; and to the front door in the aisle zone fare. When station expenses ing-and-pressing ruins on those might expect her city.



# LETE QUALITY COMPONENT STEREO SYSTEM

FOR **\$169<sup>95</sup>**



## FISHER

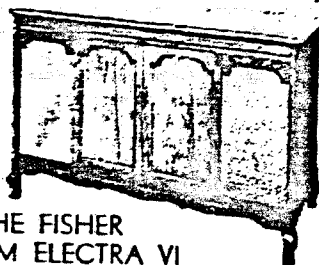
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**\$449<sup>95</sup>**

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FL 7-0151

# Johnson Named Main Speaker For Governors Conference

By ALLEN DUCKWORTH  
Political Editor of The News

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas was announced Friday afternoon as the main speaker for the National Governors Conference.

The conference will open here formally on Monday and will last through Wednesday.

Traditionally, the conference's main speaker is that for its formal, black-tie state dinner and ball. This year, it will be Vice President Johnson.

The selection of Johnson has political overtones and the naming of him as speaker was not revealed by the conference chairman, Gov. Albert D. Roellini of Washington, until Friday afternoon—and after the official program had been printed.

There was immediate speculation that Johnson was chosen in a possible role of calming the nation's state heads on the racial problem. Known as the great compromiser of modern times in the Senate, he may try his hand at this among the governors.

It will be interesting to note any differences in philosophy expressed on the racial question as between the vice-president and Gov. John Connally of Texas.

Johnson and Connally are old personal friends and political associates.

Just before flying here for the governors conference—his first—Connally anticipated that he would be asked some questions about the Kennedy administration's civil rights program. He

taped a television address in which he reviewed Texas' program for integration under law. He expressed sympathy for the president's problem, but took a firm stand against abrogation of "property rights" in favor of Negro rights.

The Johnson and Connally stands are important politically. If they should clash, it could create a touchy situation next year when Connally is expected to lead as a Democratic governor, to lead a delegation from Texas favorable to the renomination of Johnson for the vice-presidency.

Thus far, Johnson has shown a tendency to defend the administration in civil rights issues. So, the situation is this: Will he continue to back the administration or will he take a view along the moderate line after the official program had been printed.

Gov. Connally was much in evidence around the swank Deauville Hotel here after his arrival with his wife. Friday afternoon he said it was purely social, but he said it was purely social, but he said it was purely social, but he said it was purely social.

Gov. Connally's staff, here in Texas, has arranged to distribute about 200 copies of his Friday night Texas address in the conference press room, for the personal friends and political associates of the Eastern press representatives.

Although the conference doesn't open formally until Monday, there will be plenty of weekend political activity.

Two press conferences of political interest will be held Sunday—

both by liberal governors from the two biggest American states.

Gov. Edmund G. Brown, California, who defeated the Republican last candidate for president.

—Dick Nixon—in his state's error race last year, will subject himself to questioning Sunday morning. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who will be here with his bride, Happy, has called a press conference for Sunday afternoon.

Rockefeller is expected to clarify his plans to seek the presidential nomination of the Republican party and answer questions about his recent harsh criticism of the Goldwater conservative GOP.

**ice Ale**

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**6 MONTHS TO PAY**

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**LA 4-1717; LA 4-5461**



IT'S EIT! AND SAVE!

## What's Going On

The following events of general interest are available for public attendance during the period Saturday, July 20, through Friday, July 26.

### Art

Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, Tuesday 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Wednesday-Saturday 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Sunday 2-6 p.m., Monday closed. Special exhibits: "Art of the Americas;" "The Arts of Man, Condensed;" "Contemporary Abstractions;" "Barbizon Impressionism and Post-Impressionism;" "Early 20th Century Schools of European Painting;" "Selective Eye II," color photographs by Jason Hailey, July 20-21, and 23-26. Film: "Movement, Music and Mime," July 23, 7:45 p.m.

Dallas Public Library, Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-9 p.m., Saturday 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Sunday closed. Special exhibit in Terrace Room: Work of Baylor University Art Faculty, July 24, and 25-26.

### Concerts

Sunday Chamber Music Series, Guest artists: Jane Slaughter, piano; Robert Slaughter, viola; David Vornholt, flute, and Lois Vornholt, violin; Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, July 21, 4 p.m. Family Night Band Concert, Starlight Concert Band, conducted by Oakley Pittman; George Kent, emcee and baritone soloist, and Joan Anderson, soprano, State Fair Bandshell, July 23, 8 p.m.

### Entertainment

Big D Jamboree, Country and Western music show, featuring Bill Anderson, Sportatorium, July 20, 8 p.m.

### Plays, Musicals

"The Sound and the Fury" Theatre Three, July 20, 7:30 and

**ward**

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# Unused Locks Mark Grave Of Brazos Canal Project

By THOMAS E. TURNER  
Central Texas Bureau of The News

WACO, Texas — Waco civic leaders, too, are interested in seeing if their river—the Brazos—can become navigable to the Gulf. They are not newcomers to the canalization bandwagon. They were thinking and talking the idea before the Alamo massacre.

That's more, the Brazos is probably the only major river in the state which actually had navigation work in a way, and still has the evidence to prove it.

In the early 1900's two giant concrete "locks" were constructed, near Waco and Burnet. The one at Waco now is nearly buried out in a cow pasture, but the one near Burnet still rests solidly against river bank.

THEY ARE visible remnants of a grand idea on which an all-day Waco Congressman, L. (Bob) Henry rode into Washington and for which he toiled hard and long.

The problems which short-circuited Waco's dream of river traffic to Freeport are no longer insurmountable. At a time when the Army Corps of Engineers was earlier in Waco this year, Waco again asked the Corps to investigate the possibility of making the long dream a reality.

It's a little-known phase of Texas history, but in the infancy of the state boats occasionally ventured up the Brazos to the new settlements.

In January, 1835, the "Ayuga" landed at San Felipe del Rio Velasco and touched off an effort to form a company to handle regular Brazos boat traffic. Leaders of the effort included Henry Austin, Asa Briggs and a dashing fellow named William B. Travis, who is to die in the Alamo.

THE TEXAS REVOLUTION naturally stopped such ventures. From 1837 to 1841 lots of boats ventured up the Brazos to San Felipe and Washington, and as far as Port Sullivan in Indian Territory.

By 1870 the booming cotton country capital of Waco was intrigued with the navigation idea. The Waco Board of Trade was created, mainly to push the idea, and joined with the Velasco Board of Trade in talking

They persuaded the government to take an interest. In 1874 a Capt. R. B. Tallor of the Engineers Corps surveyed the Brazos between Waco and Velasco. He wasn't very optimistic. He said the unpredictable depths of the river, the shifting sand bars and the few "falls" made navigation to the Gulf seem pretty unfeasible.

WACO wasn't easily discouraged. In 1880 the Board of Trade hired a professor, J. H. Hurwood, to make another survey. On July 15 he and a survey party left Waco in big rowboats. They returned Aug. 12 from the Gulf, by train.

Hurwood said that the 500-mile or so stretch of water from Waco to Richmond had about 16 miles of sandbars and shallow shoals and at least half a dozen "rapids." He wasn't much more optimistic than Capt. Tallor, although Hurwood's disgust with hordes of mosquitoes and the "inexpressible loneliness" of the trip apparently figured in his appraisal. Hurwood estimated it would cost \$350,000 to dredge a usable ship channel from Waco to Velasco.

In 1894 Velasco's Board of Trade hired its own expert, a Detroit engineer named George Y. Wisner. He reported later that the first surveys were not worth much. He said the Brazos could be made navigable, by forming large pools and connecting them with channels.

Wisner offered to supervise the project for a fee of \$1,500,000, which must be the reason nothing else came of his recommendations. This, remember, was 69 years ago, when a million dollars staggered the imagination.

THIS WAS the setting, however, for the arrival on the scene of the interesting Mr. Henry. He arrived in Waco in 1895, and the next year was elected to Congress. He was either a fast-talking politician or a far-thinking leader, or both. His main campaign plank for 20 years was "opening the Brazos" to the Gulf.

He lived up to his campaign promises, and kept after the government. It took several years, but he finally got the Corps of Engineers to make another, up-to-date study of the Brazos. This time the report was optimistic. Waco confidently named its Texas League baseball team of the early 1900's the "Navigators."

Henry was successful in get-

ting an appropriation—approximately \$250,000—for the start of a series of locks and dams from Waco to Freeport. The river pretty much ascends about 400 feet in that distance.

The locks were to be built next to the river banks, with dams connecting them to the opposite banks. As a boat reached each lock, it would be closed, so the water would rise inside and lift the barge to the next level.

WACO businessman-historian Roger Conger has a rare copy of a 1916 book printed at Waco, a detailed "freight tonnage survey of Waco and Territory Tributary," which outlined the city's argument for the "economic results of the improvement to commercial navigation" to be brought about by barge shipments on the Brazos.

It is mainly concerned with the freight savings envisioned by shipping cotton, wood and other staples of that era to the Gulf by the river, instead of over the new railroads. It spoke of "uncontrovertible facts" that Waco's commerce would save more than \$1,500,000 a year in shipping costs by river barges; and that the general area would save more than \$3,000,000.

The book contended that a bale of cotton could be shipped from Waco to the Gulf by barge for \$1.00 a bale, compared to \$2.55 per bale by rail. It had the river traffic all figured out—each barge would average at least three miles an hour, and would reach Freeport in about 12 days without any night travel. A round trip would take 27 days, allowing more than four days for reloading.

THE FIRST LOCK and dam of Congressmen Henry's pet project was built a few miles below Waco, at the Coke-Horne plantation. Richard Coke, a U.S. Senator and one of the three governors produced by Waco, had originally owned the large plantation. J. E. Horne, the later owner, was his brother-in-law. Bob Henry, before his arrival in Waco, had been an assistant attorney general serving before the Court of Criminal Appeals. He also had been an assistant under Atty. Gen. Charles Culberson.

A photo taken in 1914 shows the big Brazos lock near Waco nearly completed. The year before, one of Waco's most disastrous floods had poured tons of silt down on the project, and

prevented completion of the blackland farms in the area added to the problem. The main river-bed had a bad habit of moving around during floods, too.

More historic flooding, in 1921, finally ruined the Waco lock venture. High water covered it almost completely with sand, and then the river changed course. Today, the tops of the big concrete structure are almost covered by pasture grass, and cattle graze around. The site is near the McLennan County village of Asa, population 45.

MOST ACCOUNTS say that was the only lock ever actually constructed, but there is an almost identical one still high and dry against the river bank where Highway 190 crosses the Brazos a few miles west of Hearne. There is no connecting dam, but the concrete lock appears as solid as when it was finished.

In a modest frame home in East Waco today lives John Arcore, who vividly recalls hearing his father talk of working on the ill-fated Brazos lock at Waco.

He has a faded picture of the project, and the yellowing Civil Service papers of his father, Lawrence Arcore, who came to Texas from the Missouri River to become one of the state's pioneer barge-men. He stopped off in Dallas in 1908, came to Waco in 1912, and in 1914 easily passed his Civil Service tests as lock tender and engineer. He died two years ago, at 73.

THE PROBLEMS which beset the first attempt to build a series of locks on the Brazos no longer exist, or can be handled by today's vastly improved machinery and technology.

Terraces and conservation dams have halted most of the farm siltation. Mammoth dams—at Possum Kingdom and Whitney, under construction at Waco, and on the planning board—have stopped the great floods. The "falls"—mainly shallow rock-rapids near Marlin—which gave Falls County its name would pose little problem to modern machinery. Nor would the sand bars and shallows. The Brazos no longer moves around like a wounded snake.

The barge traffic on the Brazos envisioned by William B. Travis and Bob Henry could yet become a reality. It couldn't happen to a nicer river.

11-50

August 8, 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR

BARRETT PRETTYMAN, JR.

The following two lawyers here want to help with the District programs. Mrs. Williams is a nice woman and a Negro. I think she would be good. I don't know Miss Devine. Would you have someone ask them to do something?

BM

Mice

August 8, 1963

Angie Novello:

I promised this lady an autographed copy of one of the books. You should send her one. I guess I must have forgotten about it. Please return the letter.

BM

*Misc*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO

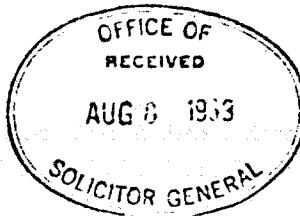
- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT  
☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION  
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS  
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS  
☒ SOLICITOR GENERAL  
☒ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
☐ LIBRARY  
☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION  
☐ CIVIL DIVISION  
☒ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION  
☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION  
☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION  
☐ LANDS DIVISION  
☐ TAX DIVISION  
☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL  
☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY  
☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS  
☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
☐ PARDON ATTORNEY  
☐ PAROLE BOARD  
☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS  
☐ ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

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| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |

- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS:

August 7, 1963



Burke Marshall

FROM *AC*

FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & JAWORSKI  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST BUILDING  
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS 77002

August 5, 1963

WASHINGTON OFFICE  
FULBRIGHT, CROOKER, FREEMAN, BATES & WHITE  
830 842 TRANSPORTATION BLDG.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

APPROPRIATE TO MEXICO  
RODRIGUEZ & PEREZ  
CALLE DE MARI  
AVENIDA CINCO DE MAYO 28  
MEXICO, D. F.

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Burke:

The Fifth Circuit issue has come out in the open in full bloom, and I hand you herewith two items on this subject which will interest you. You may wish to pass these on to Archie Cox for his information also.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Leon*  
Leon Jaworski

LJ:bs

Enclosures (2)

To Solicitor General



# Editorial Page

## The issue in the Fifth Circuit is one of conscience, not anger

It's unfortunate that Judge Ben Cameron believed it necessary to question publicly the operation of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, of which he is a member. Such matters are better resolved among the judges themselves.

Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle, like chief judges of other circuits, assigns three-judge panels from the court's nine judge membership to hear most cases. Judge Cameron believes Judge Tuttle has been weighting his choices in cases involving civil rights.

We suspect that a fishing investigation by the Senate judiciary committee, headed by Sen. Eastland (D., Miss.) would not discover an answer. Instead, it would likely start a charge and countercharge brawl over the civil rights issue. There is not such a shortage of these that Sen. Eastland needs to add another.

Yet somewhere in the midst of the developing controversy, we believe there are matters that deserve attention.

Among the 10 United States judicial circuits, the Fifth Circuit has borne the brunt of civil rights litigation. Since its jurisdiction includes Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas (plus the Canal Zone) its civil rights caseload is predictable.

It is a good thing that the solid legal foundation that is being built for Negro civil rights gets many of its bricks from a Southern court, whose judges are Southerners — either by birth or because of long residence.

For part of the period Judge Cameron complains about, the court was short-handed. President Kennedy ap-

pointed judges to fill two vacancies in October, 1961. However, his choices — Judge Walter Gwin and Judge Griffin Bell — did not decide civil rights cases until their appointments had been confirmed by the Senate, four months later.

The need for judicial efficiency means that the operation of a busy, far-flung circuit such as the Fifth must necessarily be managed to a large extent by the chief judge. Three-judge panels travel to all parts of the circuit; sometimes panels are sitting simultaneously in a couple of places. Judicial logistics alone are a trying problem.

Should the caseload become impossible, Judge Tuttle can do what other circuits do — call in outside judges. In the Fifth Circuit, these judges would not be likely to handle civil rights cases, because these are better left in the hands of Southern judges. But they could hear others. Judge Tuttle has not called in outside judges, because he obviously does not feel they are needed.

Controversies such as the one threatening to erupt in the Fifth Circuit are so rare that laymen have difficulty weighing them. They should remember two things:

- This is a government of laws, not of men. The courts, including the Fifth Circuit, are dedicated to this principle. Differences between judges do not dilute the quality of justice.

- All federal judges — including those who sit in the Fifth Circuit — are men of ability and integrity. A fair rule of thumb is that their differences are those of conscience, not personal animosity.

William Cameron, 73, who was born, reared and now lives in Meridian, Miss., and who has been a consistent dweller in segregationist decisions.

The judges who have consistently handed down decisions favoring segregation are Chief Justice Robert Parr Tuttle of Atlanta, Judge John Minor Wisdom of New Orleans, Judge John R. Brown of Houston, and Judge Richard T. Rives of Montgomery, Ala. All except Rives, who was elevated to the court by President Truman, were appointed by President Eisenhower.

#### Cameron's Support

Each of them has felt the venom of bitter racists during telephone calls in the dark hours of the night. One of the judges found his son's grave littered with garbage. Another had his phone disconnected. Another lost old friends. Still another has been threatened with bodily harm.

Judge Cameron, on occasion, has had support for his legal position from Judge Warren L. Jones of Jacksonville, Fla., Judge Walter P. Gwin of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Judge Griffin E. Bell of Atlanta. Gwin and Bell are the only members of the court appointed by President Kennedy.

The ninth justice, Joseph C. Hutcheson of Houston, has been ill during much of the segregation furor and has taken no part in many of the cases. His absence at times has caused a 4-4 deadlock.

The revolt of Judge Cameron, couched as it is in caustic terms, has ruffled the usually placid reserve of his colleagues.

**Deliberate Choices Charged**  
Cameron charged Wednesday in a dissenting opinion that Tuttle was deliberately appointing himself, Wisdom, Brown and Rives in two's and three's to establish a majority on three-judge panels deciding integration cases.

After a search through the versal in the American lawbooks, Cameron said that he found 25 civil rights cases in Eastland, long-time friend of the last two years in which one Cameron's and a fellow Mississippian, has taken up the ball, wrote the majority (pro-segregation) opinion 23 times.

Cameron challenged Tuttle's right to assign cases and appoint the three-judge panels and the "three-judge courts."

**"Gerrymandering"**  
The chief judge was using "gerrymandering" tactics to "accomplish a desired result," Cameron complained.

Judges, especially federal judges, rarely join in judicial battles in the illegalistic atmosphere of the press.

Nevertheless, acting chief Judge Rives was moved to tell the chronicle: "No one thinks as Judge Cameron has charged Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi has occurred on the appeal and Alabama Gov. George Wallace. When an Alabama federal case heard by panels, there has been no effort to pattern the cases, they are set and assigned as they come to the court."

**Panel System**  
The difference between three-judge panels and three-judge courts, the latter being a court which actually tries injunction cases. A panel merely hears appeals of trial rulings in lower courts.

Although the law does not require that the majority from simply dissent it be done, the chief judge as presiding officer has traditionally appointed the panels and assigned the cases.

Cameron has challenged the right of Tuttle to do this.

In three-judge courts, the judge must appoint to the case the district judge in whose circuit it was tried and at least one circuit court judge.

Not only has Cameron challenged Tuttle's right to make these appointments but he also complained that Tuttle cannot appoint enough majority circuit judges to cause deadlock there.

#### Rives Answers

Aiming a sharp barb at the general direction of Cameron and the federal judiciary of Mississippi, Rives said: "Chief Judge Tuttle has the responsibility to appoint judges who follow the law, honestly and fairly and without prejudice."

Tuttle, a retired Army general, a World War II hero, a former tax attorney, and former counsel for the United States Treasury, was re-elected to the court in 1961.

But a source close to the chief judge's defense.

**Miffed by Cameron**

He was especially miffed at Cameron's suggestion that the court is to retain the practice of appointing on March 15, 1961, when Judge Hutcheson laid down the duties of chief judge, it must, in my opinion, follow the special procedures which have been discussed.

"Judge Hutcheson ruled the court with an iron hand," said the source. "It has always been the practice of the chief judge to appoint the panels and the three-judge courts as he sees fit. That's the way it was done before Judge Hutcheson, and that's the way it's done or even established a majority on three-judge panels deciding integration cases."

Although the practice is not new, Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland, a segregationist and chairman of the Senate Judiciary committee, has ordered a "staff study" of Cameron's charges.

**Staff Study Coming**  
The full committee could investigate if the study warrants it, said a spokesman for Eastland.

One of the judges, eager to talk but not to have his name used, said Cameron's demand that the entire court hear cases or assign panels could bubble the court when a quick ruling is needed.

Nevertheless, acting chief Judge Rives was moved to tell the chronicle: "No one thinks as Judge Cameron has charged Gov. Ross Barnett of Mississippi has occurred on the appeal and Alabama Gov. George Wallace. When an Alabama federal case heard by panels, there has been no effort to pattern the cases, they are set and assigned as they come to the court."

**Panel System**  
The difference between three-judge panels and three-judge courts, the latter being a court which actually tries injunction cases. A panel merely hears appeals of trial rulings in lower courts.

#### Pressure Relieved

Within ten days the Fifth Circuit Court reversed the lower court and let off the pressure on the place.

As for Cameron's demand that more southern district judges be appointed to three-judge courts, a source close to the court said, "Cameron would like to complain about Judge Tuttle's appointments of the district judges who are not contrary to his views. Cameron's views are well known, and so are the views of the district judges of Mississippi. Cameron is a mass of contradictions."

**The chief judge wants honest judges to decide according to the law. Some of the cases in which Cameron has dissented were cut and dried. There was no open question."**

**Not All Cases**

The 25 cases over the two-year period Judge Cameron dissented in only part of the cases. In the cases the court clerk Edward Adams said.

The administrative offices of the United States courts in Washington said the Fifth Circuit had handled 57 such cases in the two years studied by the court.

There are no records available that show which judges dissented in those cases.

Cameron's complaints, in a dissent to an opinion which ordered the schools of Mobile and Birmingham to submit desegregation plans, said that the Fifth sat 55 times; the First sat 12 times.

**Five Really One**

A study of the 25 cases cited by Cameron shows that five of them—the University of Mississippi v. James Meredith contempt case—were really one case.

Two more of the 25, voter registration cases in Mississippi, were actually the same, continuing case.

Cameron did not mention two appointments of a visiting judge from another circuit.

In addition, one circuit judge pointed out that Cameron's survey begins in July, 1961, eight months before Judge Gwin and Bell were confirmed. Thus, for eight months they did not hear civil rights cases.

**Support for Cameron**

Although only Cameron has directly challenged Tuttle's right to name the panels, the three-judge courts and assign the cases, he has had support in his dissents and in his wish that the full court hear some cases.

Gwin, Bell and Jones have often dissented from the opinions of Tuttle, Brown, Wisdom and Rives.

"I shall continue to dissent when I disagree," said Gwin. Last May 29, Gwin, Bell, Jones and Cameron attempted, in a Judicial Council meeting of the court, to challenge Tuttle's right in some cases to appoint a panel.

Other judges, supported by the chief judge, opposed the move.

Hutcheson was not at the meeting, however, and the issue was undecided as the court remained deadlocked four to four.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

Mice.

August 6, 1963

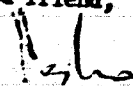
Dear Burke:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 16, which definitely clarifies the incident involving Ambassador Komet.

Your exhaustive answer has enabled us to settle the matter with the Ambassador without any unpleasant side effects. I hope it was not too much trouble. In situations such as this your help can be invaluable to us, there being no other way of convincing the complaining party than by going through with an investigation.

Thank you again.

Your good friend,

  
Pedro A. Sanjuan  
Director

Special Protocol Services

Mr. Burke Marshall,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Civil Rights Division,  
Department of Justice.

August 6, 1963

Dear Burke:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 18, which definitely clarifies the incident involving Ambassador Kombet.

Your exhaustive answer has enabled us to settle the matter with the Ambassador without any unpleasant side effects. I hope it was not too much trouble. In situations such as this your help can be invaluable to us, there being no other way of convincing the complaining party than by going through with an investigation.

Thank you again.

Your good friend,

Pedro A. Sanjuan  
Director  
Special Protocol Services

Mr. Burke Marshall,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Civil Rights Division,  
Department of Justice.

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	X
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	

For the attention of Burke Marshall

REMARKS:

8 9/5

Thank

ryle

No. CVR-1  
J. 12-17-57)

From  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

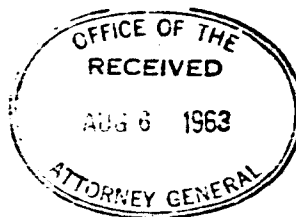
to

Official indicated below by check mark

The Attorney General	x
The Deputy Attorney General	
The Solicitor General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Alien Property	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, F.B.I.	
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Commissioner, Immig. and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Director, Public Information	
Records Administration Branch	

MEMORANDUM

August 5, 1963



Burke Marshall

No. CVR-17  
Jv. 6-7-63) Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- ( ) Assistant Attorney General
- ( ) First Assistant
- ( ) Second Assistant
- ( ) Trial Staff
- ( )
- ( ) Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- ( ) Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- ( ) *Mr. [unclear]*
- ( ) Chief, Appeals & Research Sec.
- ( ) Federal Custody Unit
- ( )
- ( ) Chief, Voting & Election Sec.
- ( )
- ( )

REMARKS:

NO DOCKET CARD

*Should this go to  
the A.G.'s Office*

*Will*

*Yes for*





**DISTRICT COURT  
85TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
BRYAN, TEXAS**

**JOHN M. BARRON  
JUDGE**

July 25, 1963

SHARON AND ROBERTSON COLUMBES

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
The Attorney General  
Justice Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I commend you and the President on your valiant stand to protect American citizens in their plain constitutional rights and protections. You are providing strong and able leadership, and yet I have noticed throughout that your approach is most courteous and deferential to those who oppose your stand.

The main point of question is decided finally until it is decided right is applicable in this case. The correctness of your legal and constitutional position is not even debatable, but those who oppose you unyieldingly advance arguments which totally ignore the plain commands of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Regardless of the outcome, Americans can be proud to have an Attorney General and a President who have the integrity and courage to face the most divisive problem in our history, instead of sweeping it under the rug and permitting it to grow more complex and difficult for future generations.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

*John M. Barron*  
John M. Barron  
Judge, 85th Judicial District

JMB/aw

144-74-0  
144-74-0  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
40 JUL 29 1963  
RECORDS BRANCH  
COMM-F-425 DIV.

CIVIL  
DIVISION

85TH DISTRICT COURT  
BRYAN, TEXAS



PRAY  
FOR  
PEACE

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
The Attorney General  
Justice Department  
Washington, D. C.

FROM  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
to  
Official indicated below by check mark

Miss

MEMORANDUM

Burke:

I wouldn't answer it.

super  
thrown out  
lc  
9/17

Attorney General .....  
Deputy Attorney General .....  
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General .....  
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys .....  
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals .....  
Solicitor General .....  
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security .....  
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....  
Administrative Assistant Attorney General .....  
Budget and Accounts Office .....  
Records Administration Office .....  
Personnel Office .....  
Administrative Services Office .....  
Supplies and Printing Section .....  
Transcription Section .....  
Director, FBI .....  
Assistant to the Director - Room 5640 .....  
Director of Prisons .....  
Director, Office of Alien Property .....  
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization .....  
Pardon Attorney .....  
Parole Board .....  
Board of Immigration Appeals .....  
Librarian .....

XX

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REMARKS:

August 7, 1953

Ed Guthman;

Your friend. What shall I say?

BM

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☒ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ATTENTION: \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE        | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL         | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION   | <input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT          | <input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION | <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE    |

- ☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF \_\_\_\_\_

FROM \_\_\_\_\_

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
ROUTING SLIP

THE AFL-CIO.

NAME		BUILDING AND ROOM	
Ed Guthmon			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

20 August

Ed:

Your friend. What shall I say?

BM

FROM

NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE

OF THE ASSOCIATED ACTRES AND ARTISTS OF AMERICA & AFFILIATED WITH THE A.F.L.-C.I.O.

AGVA

*American Guild of Variety Artists*

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

551 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TN 7-5400

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDENT

August 2, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

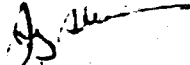
Dear Mr. Marshall:

Enclosed is a copy of the AGVA News which tells the true story of The American Guild of Variety Artists. I hope you enjoy it as much as we enjoy fighting for these freedoms.

Now, in these trying times, we need a friend more than ever.

Please let me know your reaction to the AGVA story.

All my best.



JOEY ADAMS, President  
AMERICAN GUILD OF  
VARIETY ARTISTS

JA/RS  
Enc.

*Ed Guttman:*  
*You friend. What*  
*shall I say?*  
*EJ*



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

August 2, 1963

Dear Burke:

Roswell Gilpatric sent over the attached copies of letters to the two colonels Hubbard. You recall the father of these two military men was the poor unfortunate who could not get buried in the city cemetery of Nowata.

Thought you might be interested.

Sincerely,

Walter Pozen  
Assistant to the Secretary

Hon. Burke Marshall  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosures

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

JUL 31 1963

Dear Colonel Hubbard:

I have just learned of the disgraceful story of the refusal of the Nowata authorities to allow your father burial in the city-owned cemetery. I realize that precisely this kind of thing still happens every day, but a specific case of injustice happening to people with whom you feel some direct connection brings home the injustice to the rest of us far more vividly than a great many statistics. There is nothing we can do now to correct what has been done in this case, but I wanted you to know that I and others in the government are aware of this story, and that it strengthens our determination to use every feasible means at our disposal to hasten the day when every American will share fully in all that this country's heritage promises to its citizens.

With deepest sympathy,

Sincerely,

Signed

ROSWELL L. GILPATRICK  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Lt. Colonel Paul W. Hubbard  
(MSC) 01547337  
2nd Evacuation Hospital  
APO 252  
New York, N. Y.

cc: Mr. Walter Pozen \_\_\_\_\_  
Office of the Secretary of Interior



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

Dear Colonel Hubbard:

I have just learned of the disgraceful story of the refusal of the Nowata authorities to allow your father burial in the city-owned cemetery. I realize that precisely this kind of thing still happens every day, but a specific case of injustice happening to people with whom you feel some direct connection brings home the injustice to the rest of us far more vividly than a great many statistics. There is nothing we can do now to correct what has been done in this case, but I wanted you to know that I and others in the government are aware of this story, and that it strengthens our determination to use every feasible means at our disposal to hasten the day when every American will share fully in all that this country's heritage promises to its citizens.

With deepest sympathy,

Sincerely,

Signed  
ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Lt. Colonel George M. Hubbard  
Hq. San Bernadino Air Material Area  
Norton Air Force Base, California

cc: Mr. Walter Pozen  
Office of the Secretary of Interior

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
R. FING SLIP

Misc I

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. McShane	SPM 4 S
2.	
3. Marshall	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

1 August

FYI

BM

→

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

RAINBOW PLANTING COMPANY  
MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS  
WEBB, MISSISSIPPI

To Bule

27 July 63

Dear John,

I don't see you in this picture! Maybe you ought to ask for damages. I think also that Mr. Shan would be interested in the first Johnson house suddenly grown.

Today is the first time this particular poster has appeared - 10 days to election. We doubt it will do John any good. We will get Coleman or Sullivan I am sure.

Come and see us when you get a chance. There are some things I want to talk to you about.

Yours

Bill Pearson

W. Pearson  
Wetl, Min.



Mr. John Doer  
Office of the Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division  
Washington  
D.C.

Personal

ST. STEPHEN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
BEVERLY HILLS, PENNA.

Misc.

PARSONAGE  
1547 CENTER STREET  
TELEPHONE 667-3000

THE REV. JACOB LONGACRE, S.T.M.  
PASTOR

August 1, 1963

Dear Mr. Marshall,

Please allow us to join with you that some members of St Stephen's are upholding you in prayer in a particular way today.

It is quite possible that we are of a different faith. Surely this is no barrier to prayer and we thank God for the opportunity to be of help to you in a difficult calling.

Christ bless you with courage and wisdom in helping all the people of our nation to enjoy the rights which should be theirs without question.

Sincerely,  
Members of St Stephen's

AL 31 1953

*These*

Mr. James H. Dillion, President  
Construction Men's Association  
249 West Broadway  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Dillion:

It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I read your letter to the Attorney General describing the steps your organization has taken to promote equal job opportunities for your Negro members. The elimination of racial discrimination in all aspects of our society is not only demanded by the ideals of our Constitution but is also essential to our economic well-being.

I sincerely hope that the job opportunities of none of your members will in any way be lessened because of the equal opportunity policy of your organization. I note from your letter that the contractors with whom you deal are "equal opportunity employers" and therefore presume that they perform work under federal contract. I am sure that if any discrimination should occur against any of your members, the President's Committee on Equal Job Opportunity would take remedial action. For the information of that Committee, I am sending them a copy of your letter. I would also remind you that the New York State Commission on Human Relations is authorized to deal with discrimination in hiring that occurs in New York even though the employment is outside the State.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL  
Assistant Attorney General  
Civil Rights Division

Mr. Marshall ✓

*T. W. Marshall*

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- ( ☒ ) Assistant Attorney General
- ( ☐ ) First Assistant
- ( ☐ ) Second Assistant
- ( ☐ ) Trial Staff
- ( ☐ ) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ☐ ) Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- ( ☐ ) Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- ( ☐ ) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ☐ ) Chief, Appeals & Research Sec.
- ( ☐ ) Federal Custody Unit
- ( ☐ ) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ☐ ) Chief, Voting & Election Sec.
- ( ☐ ) \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ☐ ) \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS: **NO DOCKET CARD**

# THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

To Mr. Marshall

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General .....	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands .....	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights .....	✓
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney .....	
Parole Board .....	
Board of Immigration Appeals .....	
Special Assistant for Public Information .....	
Records Administration Office .....	
For the attention of <u>Mr. Marshall</u>	

REMARKS: